

Unit 8, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concepts Chart (The Cold War)

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Containment				<i>The attempt of one nation to block another nation from spreading its influence to other nations.</i>	<i>The United States attempts to stop the spread of communism during the Cold War era.</i>
Marshall Plan				<i>In 1947, Secretary of State George Marshall proposed an economic plan to rebuild Europe after WWII.</i>	<i>The nations that accepted United States aid had to remove all trade barriers and agree to cooperate economically with each other.</i>
Truman Doctrine				<i>The United States gave Greece and Turkey over \$400 million in aid to prevent the spread of communism in Europe.</i>	<i>Following the war Great Britain originally tried to send economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to prevent the spread of communism.</i>
containment					
deterrence					
domino theory					
brinkmanship					
“Iron Curtain” speech					
Truman Doctrine					
Marshall Plan					
Berlin airlift					
NATO					

Unit 8, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Warsaw Pact					
Korean War					
Suez Crisis					
Sputnik					
the Second Red Scare					
Taft-Hartley Act of 1947					
Fair Deal					
McCarthyism					
military-industrial complex					
space race					
U-2 incident					
Bay of Pigs invasion					
Cuban Missile Crisis					
Berlin Wall					
Limited Test					

Unit 8, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Ban Treaty					
domino theory					
Vietnam War					
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution					
Tet Offensive					
My Lai Massacre					
Vietnamization					
Cambodia					
War Powers Act					
silent majority					
Détente					
Poland's Solidarity movement					
Strategic Defense Initiative					
Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty					

Unit 8, Activity 1, Key Concepts Chart

Key Concept	+	?	-	Explanation	Extra Information
Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties					
<i>Glasnost</i>					
<i>Perestroika</i>					
Tiananmen Square					

Unit 8, Activity 1, Types of Wars

Types of Wars Split-page Notes

Time: 1945-1990	Topic: Types of Wars
What is a cold war?	
Give an example of United States involvement in a cold war and identify the opposing superpower(s).	
What is a warm war?	
Give an example of United States involvement in a warm war and identify the opposing superpower(s).	
What is a hot war?	
Give an example of United States involvement in a hot war and identify the opposing superpower(s).	

Unit 8, Activity 3, Communists vs. Nationalists

Communists vs. Nationalists Chinese Word Grid

Directions: Fill in the word grid with a “yes” or “X” if the statement is true for the Communists or Nationalists or both.

	Mao Zedong's Communists	Chang Kai-shek's Nationalists
Fought the Japanese in China during World War II.	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Ruled in northern China following World War II.		
Ruled in southern China following World War II.		
United States sent billions in aid during and after World War II.		
Soviet Union sent financial aid.		
United States policy favored this group after World War II.		
Promised land reform to Chinese peasants.		
Weak military leadership, corrupt, and abusive policies.		
Fled in exile to Taiwan in 1949.		
Truman was criticized for sending limited aid to this group and for not containing the spread of communism in China.		

Unit 8, Activity 4, Communists Takeover China RAFT

Role	Audience	Format	Topic
Regional newspaper reporter in May of 1949	Subscribers	Newspaper article	Chinese Communists Takeover of China

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Unit 8, Activity 4, The Korean Conflict

The Korean Conflict Process Guide

Describe the relationship between Korea and Japan from 1910 to 1945.

Explain what happened north and south of the 38th parallel when Japanese troops surrendered at the end of World War II.

What is the 38th parallel and explain its importance?

Explain what happened in 1948 concerning the division of this Asian nation.

In 1950 the North Koreans invaded South Korea. Describe the reaction of the United States concerning this military action.

Describe President Truman's response to this aggressive action.

Explain the United Nations Security Council's response to North Korea's invasion.

Identify the commander of the United Nations and South Korean forces.

Describe major troop movements and offensives that occurred from September 1950 to January 1951.

To stop a bloody stalemate, explain what General Douglas MacArthur proposed.

Explain Truman's reaction to MacArthur's proposal of invading China.

Explain MacArthur's reaction to the response of President Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Explain what happened to General MacArthur on April 11, 1951.

Describe the American public's reaction to President Truman's action and explain how the public reaction later changed.

In July of 1953 the armistice was signed that ended the Korean Conflict. Explain the provisions in the armistice.

Explain how the Korean Conflict impacted American life.

Unit 8, Activity 5, Second Red Scare

Second Red Scare Split-page Notes

Date: 1940s and 1950s	Second Red Scare
Explain why there was a fear of communist influence in the United States following World War II.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The Communist Party in America claimed over 80,000 members.</i>• <i>In 1945 information surfaced that Americans were providing confidential government information to the Soviets.</i>
Explain how the anti-communist hysteria spread in the United States.	
Describe examples of anti-communist hysteria in the United States during the Second Red Scare.	
When did the anti-communist hysteria finally die down?	
Explain why the anti-communist hysteria finally died out.	

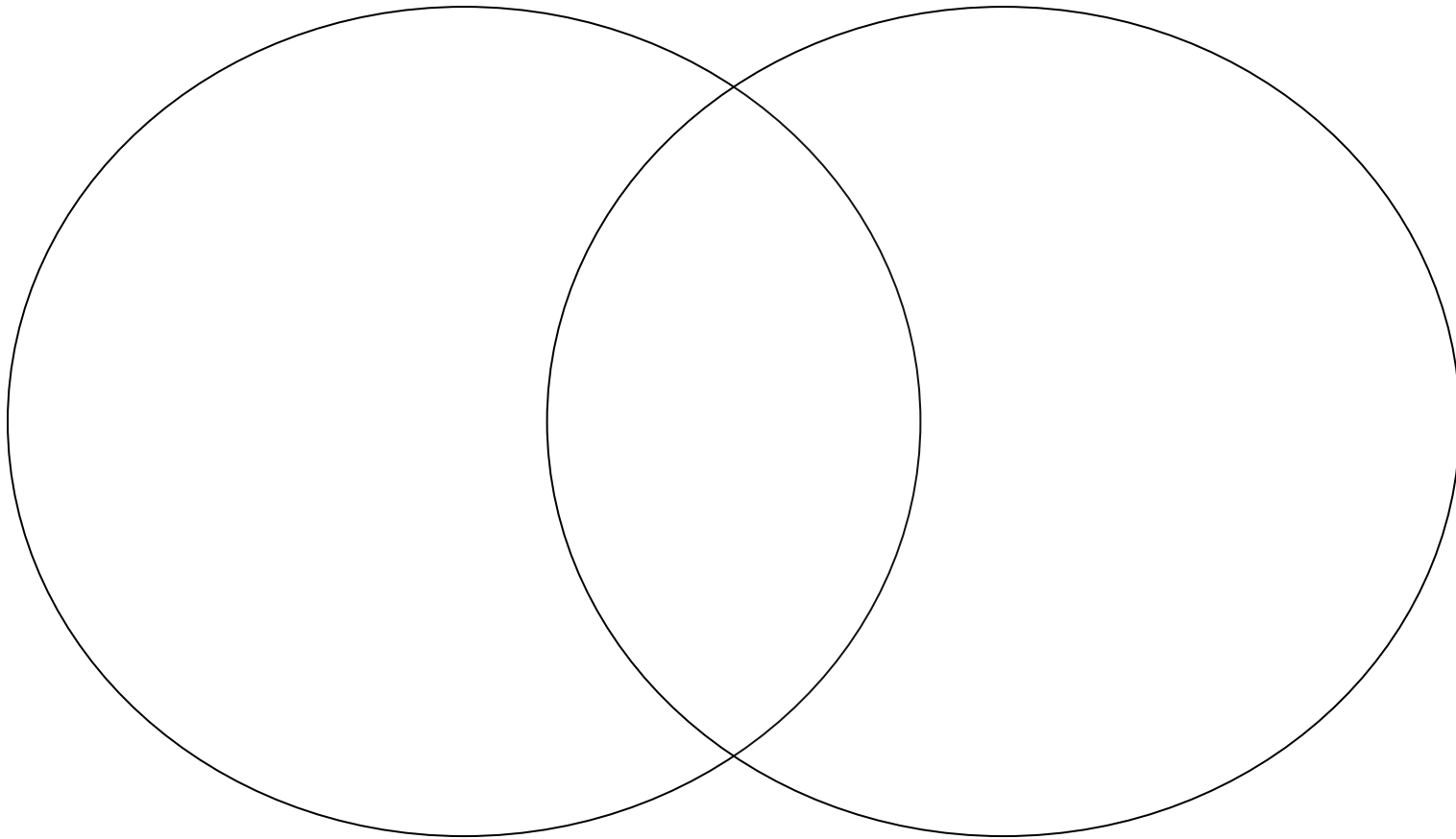
Unit 8, Activity 5, Second Red Scare at Home

Second Red Scare at Home Split-page Notes

Date: 1940s and 1950s	Second Red Scare at Home
House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Congressional Committee that was created before World War II.</i>• <i>Its purpose was to search out and investigate communist influence inside and outside of the United States government.</i>
McCarthyism	
Hollywood Ten	
Alger Hiss	
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg	

Great Red Scare

Second Red Scare



Unit 8, Activity 6, Truman's Administration: Domestic Events

Domestic Event	Supporting Details	Additional Information
Strikes of 1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.5 million workers went on strike over low wages and high prices following the World War II. 	President Truman had the federal government seize the mines in which workers were striking and threatened to take over the railroads that were involved in the strikes.
Republican Congress 1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the first time since 1928, the Republicans won both the House and Senate. 	Congress used their majority to override several vetoes issued by Truman.
Taft-Hartley Act, 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It curbs the power of unions, prohibits closed shops and strikes by federal employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officially known as the Labor-Management Relations Act President Truman vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act. In 1947 Congress overrode his veto.
Fair Deal		
Minimum Wage Increase		
Executive Order to Desegregate the Armed Forces		
Executive Order to Forbid Racial Discrimination in Federal Employment		
Federal Employee Loyalty Program Executive Order		
Election of 1948		

Unit 8, Activity 7, Eisenhower and the Cold War

Eisenhower and the Cold War Anticipation Guide

1. Brinkmanship is the willingness of nations to go to the brink of war. Evidence _____	Before Agree Disagree	After Agree Disagree
2. In 1953 the U.S. CIA became involved in Iran over the issue of oil and the fear of Soviet intervention in Iran. Evidence _____	Before Agree Disagree	After Agree Disagree
3. In 1954 the CIA intervened in Guatemala over the dispersal of American owned land and the fear of communists sympathizers. Evidence _____	Before Agree Disagree	After Agree Disagree
4. Eisenhower's Domino Theory speech referred to the fall of French Indochina to the communists and the threat of other Southeast Asian nations falling to the communists. Evidence _____	Before Agree Disagree	After Agree Disagree
5. The Eisenhower Doctrine declared that the United States would defend Middle East nations from the attack of a communist nation. Evidence _____	Before Agree Disagree	After Agree Disagree
6. The Soviet launching of Sputnik I resulted in the beginning of the space race between the United States and the Soviet Union. Evidence _____	Before Agree Disagree	After Agree Disagree

Unit 8, Activity 7, Cold War Events Vocabulary Card

Definition	Important Information
<div>Cold War Event</div>	
Illustration	Extra Information

Unit 8, Activity 8, U-2 Incident

Impression Words: U-2, secret high altitude aircraft, flights over Soviet Union, cameras, weather mission, Soviet missiles, plane shot down

Impression Text:

Unit 8, Activity 8, U-2 Incident Split-page Notes

Date: May 1960	Topic: U-2 Incident
What was the U-2?	
Describe the capabilities of the U-2.	
Explain the purpose of the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union.	
Explain what happened to the U-2 and its pilot, Francis Gary Powers on May 1, 1950.	
What explanation did the United States give for the U-2's being in Soviet Union airspace?	
Explain the Soviet Union's response to the United States' explanation for violating their airspace.	
Explain the effect of the U-2 Incident on Cold War tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States.	

Unit 8, Activity 8, Debate over Defense Spending

Pro-Defense Spending Viewpoint	Anti- Defense Spending Viewpoint

Unit 8, Activity 8, Defense Spending RAFT

Role	Audience	Format	Topic
Regional newspaper reporter covering Eisenhower's Farewell Address in January of 1961	Subscribers	Newspaper article	Should America increase defense spending?

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Unit 8, Activity 10, Goals and Queries for QtC

Goal	Query
Initiate discussion	What is the content about? What is the overall message? What is being talked about?
Focus on content's message	It says this, but what does it mean? Why was the word used?
Link information earlier?	How does that connect with what was said earlier? What information has been added here that connects or fits in with _____?
Identify problems with understanding	Does that make sense? Is this explained clearly? Why or why not? What do we need to figure out or find out?
Encourage students to refer to the text to find support for interpretations and answers to questions	Did the content tell me that? Did the source provide the answer to that?

Unit 8, Activity 10, 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty

1. Identify the three nations that signed the Limited Test Ban Treaty on August 5, 1963.
2. Which chamber of Congress must approve all treaties into which the United States enters?
3. The treaty that went into effect on October 10, 1963, banned all nuclear testing in which three areas?
4. In what area of the earth were nuclear tests not banned? Explain the exception to this rule.
5. Explain the common goal of the nuclear powers in signing the Test Ban Treaty.

Unit 8, Activity 11, Race to the Moon

Impression Words: Soviet cosmonaut, first man in space, John F. Kennedy, man on the moon, NASA, better science and math programs in schools and colleges, Alan Shepherd, John Glenn, Neil Armstrong

Impression Text:

Unit 8, Activity 11, Cold War Space Race

Cold War Space Race Split-page Notes

Date: 1960s	Topic: Cold War Space Race
Which superpower put the first man into space? List information concerning this event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The Soviet Union</i>• <i>Soviet cosmonaut, Yuri A. Gagarin</i>• <i>April 21, 1961</i>• <i>188 miles above the earth</i>• <i>Circled the earth for 108 minutes</i>
Describe America's reaction to this major Soviet accomplishment and challenge.	
Explain President John F. Kennedy's challenge to the nation following this Soviet accomplishment.	
Explain how the Soviet challenge impacted NASA.	
Explain the impact that the Soviet challenge had on education in America.	
Describe United States astronaut Alan Shepherd's achievement.	
Describe United States astronaut John Glenn's accomplishment.	
Describe United States astronaut Neil Armstrong and the crew of Apollo 11's accomplishment.	
Explain how this accomplishment affected the space race between the two superpowers.	

Unit 8, Activity 12, America's Involvement in Vietnam

America's Involvement in Vietnam Split-page Notes

President:	Topic: Involvement and intervention in Vietnam
Describe ways in which the United States was involved in Vietnam during the administration of President _____.	
Explain how conflict was expanded or curtailed in Vietnam during this president's term.	
Identify significant military events that occurred in Vietnam during President _____'s term.	
Describe events that occurred in America during this administration that had an effect on foreign policy in Vietnam.	
Explain how the foreign policies of President _____ helped to escalate or de-escalate Cold War tensions at this time.	

Unit 8, Activity 12, Presidential Involvement in Vietnam

Presidential Involvement in Vietnam Word Grid

Directions: Place an X in the box that identifies the Presidential action involving Vietnam.					
Presidential Action Involving Vietnam	Harry Truman	Dwight Eisenhower	John Kennedy	Lyndon Johnson	Richard Nixon
Sent millions in economic aid to France to help defeat Ho Chi Minh in the early 1950s.					
Continued massive economic aid to the French war effort.					
Provided economic and military aid to South Vietnam					
Supported the Ngo Dinh Diem regime.					
Sent thousands of U.S. military advisers to help train south Vietnamese troops.					
Launched bombing attacks on North Vietnam.					
The Tonkin Resolution gave this president broad military powers in Vietnam.					
Sent the first U.S. combat troops to Vietnam in March of 1965.					
In 1968 escalates the number of troops sent to Vietnam.					
Realizes the effect of the Tet Offensive on public opinion for support of the war and announces that he will not seek re-election for the presidency in 1968.					
He began Vietnamization, a plan to begin withdrawing troops from Vietnam in 1969.					
Phased out the draft in the early 1970s.					
On January 27, 1973, the U.S. signs an agreement that ends the war and restores peace to Vietnam. The Vietnam War was over for America, but the war continued between the nations of North and South Vietnam.					

Unit 8, Activity 13, Escalating Cold War Tensions

Escalating Cold War Tensions Split-page Notes

President: Date of Term(s):	Topic: Domestic Events and Foreign Policies that led to Escalating Cold War Tensions
Describe ways in which domestic events influenced escalating Cold War tensions during the administration of President _____.	
Describe ways in which foreign policy influenced escalating Cold War tensions during the administration of President _____.	
Cite examples of Cold War events that occurred during the administration of President _____.	
Other interesting information concerning Cold War events that occurred during the administration of President _____.	

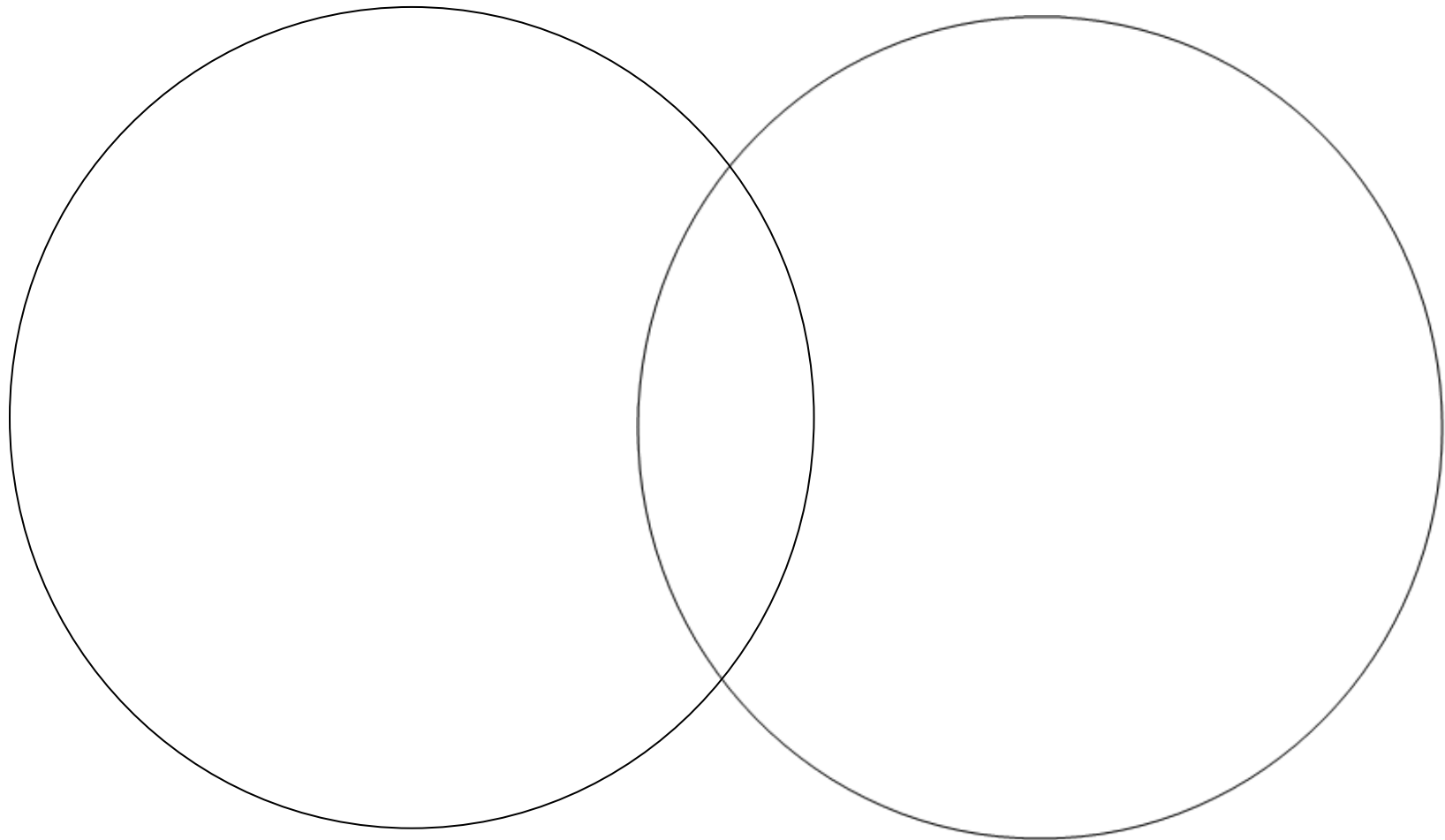
Unit 8, Activity 13, Presidential Domestic and Foreign Policies

President	Date of Term(s)	Domestic Policies	Foreign Policies	Domestic Events	Cold War Events	Other Interesting Facts
Harry S. Truman						
Dwight D. Eisenhower						
John F. Kennedy						
Lyndon B. Johnson						
Richard M. Nixon						
Jimmy Carter						

Unit 8, Activity 14, Military Presence in Afghanistan

**Soviet Involvement in Afghanistan
1970-1990**

**United States Involvement in Afghanistan
2001-**



Unit 8, Activity 15, Moving Toward an End to the Cold War

Moving Toward an End to the Cold War Split-page Notes

Specific Topic:	Topic: Leaders, Events, and Policies that Led to the End of the Cold War
Describe ways in which _____ led to the end of the Cold War.	

Unit 8, Activity 15, The Cold War Ends

Directions: Use this graphic organizer as a guide to take notes as the different groups make their presentations on their assigned leader, event, or policy that led to the end of the Cold War. Students may need 2 or 3 copies each.

Cold War Leader, Event, or Policy	Time period	Role in helping to bring about the end of the Cold War	Result of the actions of the leader, event, or policy in helping to end the Cold War	Other Interesting Facts

Unit 8, Specific Assessment, Activity 13, Cold War Events

Date	Newspaper Headline	Explanation of Event